

GERMAN PRESS LOOSED, SHARP REPLY EXPECTED

"Firm Defiance" Urged by
Now Unmuzzled Berlin
Papers.

OPTIMISM WANING HERE

Foreign Office Course Dis-
courage Hope for Pa-
cific Tone.

DATE OF ANSWER UNCERTAIN

Berlin Says First Draft Is Prepared.
Gerard Cables Note Will Not Be
Issued for Week.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin (via Amsterdam), May 19.—Herr von Jagow, foreign secretary, today submitted to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg a preliminary draft of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare. The chancellor suggested some changes, and the revised draft will be presented to a ministerial council Thursday.

The reply probably will be issued Friday, unless developments change the government's plans.

The evening newspapers in marked contrast with those appearing this morning angrily denounce the American attitude, urging the government to answer the note from Washington with "firm defiance."

Forecasting the reply to be made to the American note the semi-official Vossische Zeitung states today that Germany will make three important counter demands on the United States, as follows:

German Counter-demands.

1. That it shall insist upon British merchant vessels abandoning the use of false flags.

2. That it shall insist upon England's ceasing to arm merchant vessels.

3. That it shall insist upon England refraining from carrying contraband of war upon vessels which have American passengers on board.

"If America does these things," the Vossische Zeitung adds, "America will find Germany on her side in the endeavor to lead submarine warfare into human channels. If America fails to influence Great Britain, America will have to put up with submarine warfare."

The Cologne Gazette says that the American note cannot be expected to sway the German government a hair's breadth from the plan formed after ripe consideration. The Berlin Tageblatt says that the submarine campaign will be continued as a matter of course.

Expect Unsatisfactory Reply.
In the comment on President Wilson's note which the German government is now permitting to appear in the German press, after having mused the newspapers for several days, official Washington sees little prospect of a reply which will be satisfactory to this government.

Officials here are satisfied that the German government unloosed the press with a definite purpose in mind, just as it is assumed that Berlin also had a purpose in withholding the note from the public for several days and instructing the newspapers not to comment on reports of the note which

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

WASHINGTON LOTHARIO WINS WIFE HE CLAIMS

De Gannett Says She Took Their Two
Sons from New York and
Brought Them Here.

New York, May 19.—Some gay Lothario of a Spanish war veteran down in Washington has captured the heart of Mrs. Elizabeth de Gannett, according to Otis H. De Gannett, who filed an affidavit to that effect with Supreme Court Justice Weeks today. De Gannett further states that his wife told her would never live with him again. She at present has a suit for separation pending.

De Gannett's affidavit was filed in support of an application to open a default which, he says, was made inadvertently in answering the suit for separation. Justice Weeks granted the defendant's request. Another allegation made by De Gannett was that his wife loved their two children, Otto and Paul, who had been left in his custody so much, that she came to New York after them and took them to Washington with her.

Kaiser Called Murderer by Jury.

Ramsgate, England, May 19.—A verdict charging Emperor William of Germany with willful murder was returned today by the coroner's jury at an inquest over the body of John Smith, who died as a result of injuries suffered in the Zepplin raid of Monday. The officers of the Zepplin were also accused of murder.

WAITERS WOULD INTERN PEDAGOGIC 'SCHOONER'

They Complain School-teachers Who
Serve in Refreshment Places
Cut Their Incomes.

The Waiters' Union of the District wants the pedagogues to confine themselves to reading, 'ritin' and 'rithmetick, and to leave alone the other three r's—rum, rye and rickles.

In other words, the duly constituted waiters object to public school teachers eking out their incomes by working during their summer vacation on steamers, in summer gardens, palm gardens and other places where refreshments are sold. They say the pedagogues work for less pay and usurp the places of the professional waiters. Yesterday they appealed to the Board of Education to prevent the pedagogues from taking such employment.

They told the board that an atmosphere of froth, bubbles, foam and suds is scarcely proper for trainers of young minds. And the regulars are depending upon summer work to buy shoes for the baby. Furthermore, they say the amateurs profane a noble calling by their pitiful attempts to master such highly technical terms as "draw one" and "try two."

Serving "bubble water" and carrying "schooners" is a highly specialized trade, they assert. They want the pedagogic "schooner" interned, so to speak.

The waiters' appeal was referred to a committee. A similar request, affecting government employees who work as waiters during vacations, has been made to government authorities.

NAMES EIGHT MEN IN PETITION FOR DIVORCE

Millionaire Brewer Alleges His Wife
Has Often Been Indiscreet During
Past Twenty-two Years.

Special Wire to The Washington Herald.
New York, May 19.—In a suit for divorce filed today against his wife, Clara, Henry Liebmann, a millionaire brewer, names eight men prominent in various parts of the world as co-respondents over a period dating back twenty-two years. The action is Liebmann's answer to a suit for separation filed by the woman several weeks ago charging cruelty.

The men mentioned in the complaint are Prof. Curtis H. Page, of Evanston, Ill., a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, and the date mentioned is 1902; Dr. Ward Keeler, whom it is alleged, Mrs. Liebmann met while visiting Grifflin Corners, N. Y.; August Spanghott, of this city, with whom, it is alleged, Mrs. Liebmann was indiscreet in January and February, 1907; Hugo Frey, of Chicago, whom she met in 1897; Charles Day, of Berlin; Hugo Nastrucci, of Zurich, Switzerland, and Henry Barry, of Paris.

Liebmann also asks the court to determine the "parentage of a daughter, Helen Liebmann." In addition to this daughter, the Liebmanns have two sons. Mrs. Liebmann denies the charges and asks that depositions of the men named be taken.

WASHINGTON DOCTOR DEFIES SUBMARINES

Dr. William L. Kelly Will Act as
Ship's Surgeon on Vessel Bound
for French Port.

"Afraid of a submarine? Oh, hell," so spoke Dr. William L. Kelly, ambulance surgeon in Emergency Hospital for a year and for two years in Casualty Hospital, who resigned from Emergency to join a vessel carrying munitions of war as ship's surgeon. He left Washington Wednesday night.

Dr. Kelly sailed yesterday morning from Newport News for France. He was not permitted to name the vessel, nor did he know his ultimate destination. The sealed orders of the ship, containing the name of the port, were not to be broken until the vessel had gotten well out in the Atlantic, he was told.

Dr. Kelly has a record for efficiency and bravery in hospital work. During the winter of 1913, he climbed under the debris of the collapsed Saut Building, Seventh and L streets northwest, to administer to several injured occupants. Bystanders, themselves afraid, said the ruins were about to settle further at any moment. He also gave medical attention to the five injured firemen who were pinned in the ruins of the burning American 5 and 10 Cent Store in Seventh street, during the Christmas holidays of 1914.

GERMANS ACCUSE RIDDER

Tax Him with Making Ammunition
for Allies.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, May 19.—Ten furious and excited war debaters from their favorite stamping ground in front of the Park Row Bulletin boards invaded the office of the Staats-Zeitung yesterday afternoon and demanded of Victor Ridder, publisher of the German-American newspaper, whether it was true that the typesetting machine of the International Typetting Machine Company were being used to turn out ammunition and arms for the allies.

The riders are interested in this company. One of the men asserted that he had worked for the concern and knew that the linotype machine were being utilized to produce serapean motors, shrapnel shells, and other munitions of war.

Mr. Ridder had some difficulty in quieting his visitors, but he finally assured them that he was quite certain the International company was not being used to manufacture weapons for Germany's enemies.

HUDSON OUSTING AUGURS CRUSADE

Suspension of Bathing Beach
Chief Believed to Portend
General Clean-up.

THIRD INQUIRY STARTED

Brownlow Hints Evidence Will Be
Submitted for Grand Jury
Investigation.

The temporary suspension yesterday of Dr. William B. Hudson, superintendent of the municipal bathing beach, is regarded by those familiar with operations at the District Building as an indication that the Commissioners have under contemplation a clean-up crusade, entailing investigations into the accounts of several departments of the municipal government with a view to parent irregularities.

From a well-informed source it is learned that two more suspensions are contemplated for the not-distant future.

The suspension of Dr. Hudson marked the beginning of the third investigation initiated by the Commissioners within the past few weeks. The first was into the awarding of contracts for policemen's uniforms upon a noncompetitive basis, and the second was into the affairs of the office of Edgar S. Martin, supervisor of playgrounds, who recently was arrested on a charge of obtaining municipal funds under false pretenses.

Remark Causes Speculation.

A rather vague statement yesterday made by Commissioner Louis Brownlow is regarded by some as a hint that the evidence in the case of Dr. Hudson likewise will be turned over to the district attorney for grand jury investigation.

"The same procedure will be followed in this case as was pursued in the Martin case," was Mr. Brownlow's statement. He did not elaborate on this and his remark was the basis of much speculation.

When asked whether any additional investigations were in contemplation, Mr. Brownlow smiled, but made no reply. The Commissioners are maintaining the same secrecy with respect to the specific charges against Dr. Hudson that they observed in the Martin case. Although they will not discuss the nature of the alleged irregularities, it is said in some quarters that they are of a relatively trivial character. One report is to the effect that they have reference to the alleged payment out of District funds of the cost of repairs to Dr. Hudson's automobile.

The Board of Education yesterday afternoon temporarily suspended Dr. Hudson from his position as physical instructor at the Business High School. Upon being notified yesterday morning of his suspension from the superintendency of the bathing beach, Dr. Hudson immediately addressed to the Board of Education a request for fifteen days' leave of absence, pending the completion of the Commissioners' investigation.

Suspended by School Board.

At the regular meeting of the board yesterday afternoon at the Franklin Building, Henry P. Blair, the president, introduced the matter. He said there were only two courses of action open either to grant the leave of absence with pay or else temporarily to suspend without pay pending the outcome of the investigation by the District authorities. He recommended that the latter course be pursued, and a motion to the effect was made and carried unanimously without comment.

When questioned yesterday afternoon Dr. Hudson replied:

"There is nothing for me to say. I was called to the Commissioners' office in the morning and informed that I was suspended temporarily because of apparent irregularities in the accounts of my office. I was not told the nature of these irregularities and I have not the slightest idea what was referred to by them."

John Lewis Smith, attorney for Dr. Hudson, said:

"I trust that the people of Washington will reserve their judgment until all the facts are known, until Dr. Hudson has had an opportunity to reply to whatever specific charges are made. A full examination of the accounts of the bathing beach will show that the District has not lost a penny through any fault or indiscretion of Dr. Hudson."

Daniel J. Donovan, deputy auditor, who has been conducting an investigation of the office of Edgar S. Martin, supervisor of playgrounds, has been detailed to probe the bathing beach accounts and assume temporary charge of the office.

He said the investigation will not interfere with the formal opening of the beach on scheduled time.

Detectives Employed.

The first inkling of an apparent irregularity came about a week ago when Mr. Donovan was scrutinizing a voucher submitted by Dr. Hudson. Detectives E. W. Boyle and J. R. Stringfellow were employed in connection with the discovery. Tuesday night Policemen W. T. Gaffney and A. A. Durkin, of the Third Precinct, were sent to the bathing beach to stand guard, and Policemen O. R. Hunt and George Kelly were detailed to Business High School to take charge of Dr. Hudson's desk there. Tuesday night Dr. Hudson is said to have called at the beach, but was not admitted to his office.



NAGARA'S FALL MAY COME ANY MOMENT

Allied Ships Silence Forts at Kild
Bahr—Turks Rush Troops Along
Smyrna Coast.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Athens, May 19.—The allies have silenced the forts at Kild Bahr and the fall of Nagara is imminent, according to a dispatch received here this afternoon. The Turks are feverishly re-enforcing their troops along the Smyrna coast.

Re-enforcements for the Anglo-French allies have been landed at Kum Kale, at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The allied fleet is bombarding all the Turkish forts on the coast of Asia Minor. Adalia, Phenicia and Halecarneae are being shelled.

On the Peninsula of Gallipoli a fierce battle has been raging near Kithia since Saturday. On Sunday a squadron bombarded the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles by indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros, destroying several batteries on the Asiatic side. The entire Anglo-French fleet is now reported to be taking part in the Dardanelles operations. More Turkish trenches have been carried. Gen. Weber Pasha, the German commander of the Turkish forts, is reported to have died of wounds.

Copenhagen, May 19.—Russia has closed ports on the Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga to traffic in anticipation of an attack by the German fleet. Only a few ports on the Gulf of Bothnia are open. Cairo, May 19.—Official announcement was made here today that on Sunday a detachment of Lancashire territorials was landed at the Dardanelles with a battery of howitzers which immediately went into action and blew up a Turkish ammunition train.

TWO SUBMARINES DISABLED.

Fleet Suffers Serious Losses Before
War Game Begins.

The fleet to which Secretary Daniels "pointed with pride" Tuesday as it sailed out of New York Harbor to engage in what is said to be the most important war game in years has already suffered two losses, for which the theoretical enemy cannot be blamed.

Reports reached the Navy Department last night that the submarines K-1 and K-2 had been placed hors de combat as a result of failure of their machinery. Both submarines have but into Newport for repairs. It is doubtful if they will be able to take part in the war game.

Eleven submarines went out with the fleet Tuesday to take part in the maneuvers which are to continue for the next ten days. Thus the strength of the defending fleet is seriously impaired, so far as submarines are concerned.

The accidents were regarded here last night as strong indication that the naval officers who asserted before the House Naval Committee last winter that the submarines of the United States navy were not being kept in proper condition knew what they were talking about. The Navy Department officially repudiated all intimations that the condition of the submarines was so bad that it should be, and Secretary Daniels issued supercilious statements designed to remove from the public mind the impression that the charges made were well founded.

MENTAL ACROBAT ASSAILS BANKERS

Untermeyer Accuses Riggs of
Crimes He Admits It Did
Not Commit.

CONCEDES ITS SOLVENCY

Lawyer Makes Same Act Basis for
Both Criticism and Com-
pliment.

Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Treasury officers in the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank, occupied the time of the court in the trial of the case before Justice McCoy yesterday. With a courtroom crowded with prominent figures of Washington, many of whom are directly interested in the fortunes of the bank, Mr. Untermeyer for five and a half hours assailed the bank's officers for alleged unlawful acts, occasionally digressing long enough to observe that the government did not contend that the bank was not perfectly solvent.

"But solvent banks have failed," added Untermeyer. The attorney declared in one breath that he did not charge that there had been anything criminal in the acts of the officers of the bank, and in the next asserted that every feature of the national banking act had been violated by them repeatedly except one—the criminal feature against falsification of records. Later, by implication at least, he charged that this had been violated through "dummy loans."

Old residents of Washington who had come to look upon the Riggs as one of the oldest and most substantial banking institutions of the Capital sat astonished and abashed, apparently, at the insinuations piled up in the long argument.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK OFF WALES BY GERMAN 'SUB'

Two Torpedoes Needed to Send Her
Down—Crew and Captain Saved
by Norwegian Ship.

Cardiff, May 19.—The British steamer Drumree was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday. Its crew was saved.

The Drumree was a ship of 4,622 tons, belonging to the Astral Shipping Company. She was built in 1905.

Her crew was picked up by a Norwegian steamer, which landed the sailors at Cardiff today.

Capt. Hodgson, of the Drumree, said that a torpedo fired by the submarine struck the Drumree off Trevose Head, but failed to sink her. She was taken in tow by the Norwegian steamer, but the two ships were pursued, and the Norwegian fled, returning to pick up the Drumree's crew after that ship had been sunk by a second torpedo.

Public Kept Out of Courtroom.

London, May 19.—Because of the nature of the evidence relating to military and naval affairs, spectators were barred today from the trial of Anton Kuiperfeld, the alleged American citizen accused of being a German spy.

ASQUITH REORGANIZING BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Lord Fisher May Succeed Churchill as
Admiralty Head—Premier and
Grey to Remain.

By LAWRENCE ELSTON.
London, May 19.—The British government is being reorganized. Official announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith. The new cabinet will be formed upon a "broader personal and political basis," and will represent a coalition ministry.

However, the political crisis, which has resulted directly from disunion between the First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill and Baron Fisher, first sea lord of the admiralty, has not yet been passed. A revolt is threatened in the ranks of the Liberal party, which is now in power.

According to the Star, a number of disgruntled Liberals and Radicals have decided to go over to the opposition in Commons when the new national government comes into power. Dissatisfaction is expected in the ranks of the Irish Nationalists.

Mr. Churchill, who is reported to have resigned as first lord of the admiralty, is said to have been offered the post of secretary for India, while the portfolio held by him is believed to have been offered to Baron Fisher, known as the creator of England's modern navy.

The premier said he and Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, would retain their posts.

"Absolutely no change is contemplated regarding the policy of the prosecution of the war," said Premier Asquith. "Any reorganization of the government would be for the war alone."

A. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in Commons, speaking for his adherents, declared that the Unionists would not allow politics to interfere with the conduct of the war.

INCREASE AGE LIMIT.

British to Accept All Recruits Under
Forty Years of Age.

London, May 19.—An official bulletin issued by the Press Bureau tonight says:

"The secretary for war announces that new recruits will be accepted up to the age of 40."

Jap Says U. S. Must Interfere.

New York, May 19.—"Unless America stops trying to interfere with the policy of Japan in China and comes to a clearer understanding of what Japan is trying to do," said a Japanese official in the prediction that there will be more serious disturbances in the relations between Japan and America than was caused by the California affair," asserted Dr. T. Ikenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau, tonight at the Plaza Hotel.

Arctic Explorer Killed by Fall.

Torquay, England, May 19.—Harold W. Topham, the Alaska explorer, was killed today by falling over a cliff near Torquay.

War Munitions Destroyed.

London, May 19.—War munitions valued at \$25,000 were destroyed by fire at Islington today.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT SADDENS CRITICS

Czar's Soldiers Try Hard to
Form New Line Behind
River San.

GERMANS FALL AT RIGA

Austro-German Offices Claim Moves
Succeed—Permisl's Fall Ap-
pears Likely.

Covering their retreat with fierce rear-guard actions and violent counterattacks, the Russians, their center menaced, are battling desperately to establish a new line behind the River San.

While the fighting is furious along the entire front from the Baltic to Bukovina, it is on the sector about Permisl that the greatest efforts of the Austro-German armies are concentrated.

Regardless of Human Life.

Less successful, or in one case at least unsuccessful in their attacks on the Russian wings, the forces of the central empires under the command of Gen. von Mackensen, are directing the utmost efforts against the center of the Russian line along the San. Regardless of the cost in human life, the commanders are hurling their thousands forward, while the Russians, covering their retreat gamely, are battling to save themselves between Permisl and the marshes of the Dniester.

German guns are getting the range of the western forts at Permisl. It is believed that the Germans will plan the recapture of this stronghold at all hazards.

The fighting along the eastern front is divided into four major engagements. In two of these, at least—along the San and along the Vistula—the fighting appears to favor the Austro-German armies.

Both Claim Successes.

Berlin and Vienna each report successes on the east bank of the San. Strong forces were repulsed on the San, and were driven back across the Lubowzowa River, Vienna states, while Berlin declares that Russian counter-attacks, made in an effort to check the Austro-German advance, were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

Petrograd correspondents of London newspapers, and military experts in London take a gloomy view of the retreat of the Russians in Western Galicia. They say it has undone all the results of the long Carpathian campaign, and fear that still more disastrous results may come.

Some consolation is found in the fact that the entire German campaign in the east did not meet with the same success that attended Von Mackensen's drive through Western Galicia.

Tactics Which Were Planned.

At the outset the German tactics included an advance on Lemberg, by reconverging armies. Von Mackensen was to drive through Galicia; Linsingen was to force Tukla Pass and move up the Stryl Valley, and Archduke Eugene, in Bukovina, was to turn the Russian left. Linsingen has not met with a success approximating that of von Mackensen, while the archduke's army was defeated and beaten back into a hasty retreat.

Meanwhile, on the Courland littoral, von Hindenburg was to launch a drive against Riga. Fighting continues here, but the German drive seems to have been blunted.

May Again Attack Warsaw.

It is estimated that between thirty and thirty-five army corps, of which ten at least are German, are taking part in the Galician drive. A new attack on Warsaw, as a result of the present operations, is believed probable.

In the Shavli region (Courland) the fighting is still desperate, but no decisive results are reported.

On the upper Dniester and in the Stryl district the Austrians claim to have occupied several Russian positions on the heights north of Sambor.

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ITALY TO ENTER WAR ON SIDE OF ALLIES TODAY

Parliament to Declare War.
Page Will Take Over Al-
liance Embassies.

MARTIAL LAW ORDERED

Deputies in Rome and Almost
All Will Stand by Gov-
ernment.

ITALIAN ARMY STANDS READY

Ambassadors from Germany and Aus-
tria Still in Capital, Hoping Dread-
ful End Can Be Averted.

By CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

Rome, May 19.—Tomorrow the eyes of the world will be turned on Rome. The government realizes this fact and it is determined that the spectacle presented by the reassembling of Parliament shall be one of harmony and patriotism.

The government's decision has been definitely taken, and Parliament tomorrow will sanction that decision. Rome tonight is preparing for the historic sitting. Every precaution has been taken to insure order. The proceedings will be simple and not without precedent. As in the last war with Austria, the government will introduce a bill consisting of one article, in which will be embodied all the requirements for the prosecution of the war.

Austria Fails to Prevent War.

Austria made one last effort to avert the inevitable. Her final proposals, made at the eleventh hour, were submitted to the cabinet today. By unanimous vote the cabinet rejected them. The concessions came too late.

Today Lieut. Gen. Count Cadore, chief of the Italian general staff, arrived with the members of his staff at Vincenza, on the Austrian border.

Ambassadors Von Buolow and De Macchio were still here tonight, although trains have been waiting since Monday to take them across the border. It is denied that they have asked for their passports. They do not intend to leave until tomorrow's opening of Parliament. Evidently they have been instructed to await either the format order of mobilization or a declaration of war.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page will be asked to take charge of the German and Austrian embassy affairs when they leave.

Countless rumors attend their continued stay. The most persistent of these is that they demanded an explanation from the government in regard to Italy's agreement with the triple entente. This communication is even said to have been in the form of an ultimatum.

Prince Von Buolow's servants and baggage arrived today at Chiasso, on the Swiss frontier.

Martial Law on Railroads.

Italy today declared martial law on her railway lines. Military officials were placed in charge and given power to prohibit suspected persons from traveling. The public is warned not to approach suspected persons, and in certain sections travelers must draw the curtains of railway coaches and not look out of windows.

Nearly all the members of the chamber of deputies are in Rome tonight. They are almost unanimous for war. Of the 508 deputies it is expected that less than fifty will oppose the government's bill.

When the chamber assembles each member will receive a copy of the green book, containing diplomatic documents showing the attitude of Italy since the beginning of the war and relating the efforts made to reconcile the obligations of the Triple Alliance with Italian national aspirations. This will show that Austria failed to realize Italy was determined to enter the war unless she could obtain satisfactory territorial concessions.

Must Maintain Dignity.

It was a question with Italy of maintaining her dignity before the world. The Green Book contains the note of May 4, in which Italy pointed out that Austria's course had been contrary to the spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty. It shows further how the treaty was denounced.

The Italian Ambassador at Vienna notified the Austrian foreign office that Italy considered Austria's declaration of war against Serbia a violation of the Triple Alliance treaty. He added that the negotiations conducted by Germany and Austria with a view of giving Italy compensation for maintaining neutrality had resulted in Italy's deciding to retain complete liberty of action. The Austrian offer, he said, were totally inadequate, and Italy's situation had become intolerable.